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Massachusetts Profiles

Brockton SMSA

LABOR AREA RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CLIMBS

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA rose sharply to 8.1% in January from the revised December rate of 5.0%. The number of unemployed persons increased from 4200 in December to 6500 in January while total employment declined from 79,900 to 74,200. One year ago in January 1980 the unemployment rate for the Brockton area was 7.4% with employment at 71,200 and unemployment at 5900.

The rise in unemployment in the Brockton SMSA was similar to increases shown in other southeastern Massachusetts labor areas. For example, in the New Bedford area the unemployment rate rose from 6.2% in December to 9.9% in January; in the Taunton labor market area the rate increased from 6.3% in December to 10.6% in January; and in the Fall River area the rate rose from 6.5% in December to 9.1% in January.

For Massachusetts as a whole the seasonally adjusted rate rose from 4.7% in December to 5.2% in January. The non-seasonally adjusted figures, however, showed an increase from 4.4% in December to 6.4% in January. Nationally the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January was 7.4%, unchanged from December. Unemployment rates for local labor market areas are not seasonally adjusted as are rates for the state and the nation.

U.I. CONTINUED CLAIMS INCREASE

Continued weeks of Unemployment Insurance claimed showed an increase in January over the December figures for the Brockton SMSA. During the reference week in January there were 3008 continued weeks of U.I. claimed as compared with 2257 continued weeks claimed during the December reference week, an increase of 33% from December to January. One year ago the number of continued weeks claimed stood at 2516; the increase from January 1980 to January 1981 thus was 22%. These figures all exclude claims based on partial unemployment.

GARAGE CONSTRUCTION FUNDS AWARDED

Governor Edward J. King has announced the award of $2.8 million in state funds for construction of a downtown Brockton parking garage. The city will also receive $1.3 million in federal funds for the project, for a total of $4.1 million. Construction of the facility, which will be located at Main and Crescent Streets, and have a parking capacity of 450 cars, is expected to begin this summer. This project together with the planned federal building to be constructed adjacent to the garage should have a favorable impact on construction employment in the Brockton area.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN CITY

During 1979 total U.I. covered employment in the City of Brockton exceeded 30,000 for the first time. Wholesale and Retail Trade with 10,711 jobs was the largest industry, followed by Services with 7132 and Manufacturing with 6819. These totals represented slight increases over the previous year for both Services and Wholesale and Retail Trade, and a slight decline (of about one hundred jobs) in the Manufacturing sector. Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities with 3119 jobs and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate with 1448 jobs remained fairly stable. Construction continued its long decline; from a high of 1333 in 1971 the total employment in this industry had declined steadily to 733 in 1979. These figures are from the recent publication Employment and Wages / Cities and Towns / 1967-1979, prepared by the Occupation/Industry Research Department of the Division of Employment Security, and represent totals in U.I. covered employment only.

APPLICANT SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS

As of January 31, 1981, applicant surplus occupations in Job Matching Service Offices in the Brockton SMSA were elementary and secondary school teachers, cashiers, bartenders, truck drivers, and hand packagers.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	JAN 1981	DEC 1980	JAN 1980
LABOR FORCE	80,700	84,100	77,100
Employment	74,200	79,900	71,200
Unemployment	6,500	4,200	5,900
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.1	5.0	7.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	338	422	290
Continued Weeks Claimed	3,008	2,257	2,516

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5,361	3,037	1,129	516	3,177
New Applicants (This Month)	827	310	173	83	241

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	JAN 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	409
Openings Received	221

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS *	EMPLOYMENT (000's) JAN 1981	DEC 1980	JAN 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL			
Nonmanufacturing - Total			
Construction			
Trans. & public utilities			
Wholesale & retail trade			
Finance, ins. & real estate			
Services & mining			
Government			

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS *	EMPLOYMENT (000's) JAN 1981	DEC 1980	JAN 1980
Manufacturing - Total			
Durable Goods - Total			
Nondurable Goods - Total			

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS *	JAN 1981	DEC 1980	JAN 1980
Average Weekly Earnings			
Average Weekly Hours			
Average Hourly Earnings			

* Figures will appear in the December issue of "Employment Review" due to Annual Benchmark Revisions.

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

BROCKTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

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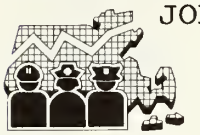
Massachusetts Profiles

Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN SLIGHTLY

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA declined one-tenth of a percentage point in February to 8.0 percent from the 8.1 percent registered in January. The number of unemployed persons, however, remained steady at 6500; the decline in the unemployment rate was attributable to an increase in employment from 74,200 in January to 74,900 in February, which matched an increase in the labor force from 80,700 to 81,400 during the same period. Compared with one year ago the number of unemployed persons has risen from 5400 in February 1980 to 6500 in February 1981, and the unemployment rate has increased from 6.8 percent to 8.0 percent. While the number of jobless persons has risen, the number of employed persons has also increased from 74,000 in February 1980 to 74,900 in February 1981. However, the labor force grew even faster during the year, from 79,400 in February 1980 to 81,400 in February 1981.

The unadjusted state unemployment rate for February was 6.4 percent; the unadjusted national rate was 8.0 percent. Seasonal adjustment lowered these rates to 5.8 percent for the state and 7.3 percent for the nation. One year ago the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were 5.1 percent for the state and 6.2 percent for the nation.

CETA-PSE HIRING FREEZE

The federal government has imposed a freeze on CETA hiring of Public Service Employees under Title II-D and Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. In addition the Brockton CETA Consortium is expected to lay off about 200 PSE employees by June 30. Public Service Employees in the CETA program are temporary workers placed in state or local government agencies or in private nonprofit organizations. The freeze does not affect CETA training programs or summer jobs for youth. Funding for summer youth jobs is expected to be about the same as last year. Other programs to be continued include skill training, on-the-job training, English-as-a-second-language and adult basic education.

NET HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS

According to the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), as of February 28, 1981, there were 5369 active job applicants in the Brockton SMSA competing for 543 unfilled job openings, a ratio of 9.9 applicants for each available job. However, there were a jew job categories where the odds were less adverse. Among these were registered nurses and licensed practical nurses, audit clerks, insurance sales agents, security guards and small product assemblers. These occupations had relatively favorable ratios of applicants to job openings.

PROPOSITION 2½ CUTS EXPECTED

Several communities in the Brockton SMSA will be required to make severe budget cuts, resulting in the layoff of numerous city and town employees, due to the provisions of Proposition 2½. The City of Brockton, for example, expects to lay off about 220 school department employees, including 85 to 90 teachers. The city anticipates losing about $10 million in revenue ($8 million in property taxes and $2 million in auto excise taxes). Brockton's school budget alone will have to be cut by over $3 million.

Other towns in the area also will be adversely affected: Avon expects possible layoffs of about 25 person including 20 teachers; Bridgewater may lay off 30 including 21 teachers; East Bridgewater anticipates a potential 78 layoffs, 55 of them teachers or school administrators; Easton a possible 14 layoffs; Halifax 7 potential layoffs, all teachers; Whitman 79 possible layoffs, 70 of them teachers.

As yet these are only potential layoffs but they will become reality when the state's fiscal year 1982 begins on July 1, 1981, unless additional revenue sources are provided for the cities and towns by that time.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
LABOR FORCE	81,400	80,700	79,900
Employment	74,900	74,200	74,500
Unemployment	6,500	6,500	5,400
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.0	8.1	6.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	360	338	445
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,859	3,008	2,479

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5,369	2,724	1,044	480	2,648
New Applicants (This Month)	999	431	188	78	220

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	FEB 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	543
Openings Received	321

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	56.6	56.5	56.7
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.3	44.1	44.3
Construction	1.2	1.3	1.4
Trans. & public utilities	3.7	3.7	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.0	15.2	15.0
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.0	1.9	2.0
Services & mining	10.4	10.2	9.9
Government	12.0	11.8	12.3

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
Manufacturing - Total	12.3	12.4	12.4
Durable Goods - Total	6.1	6.1	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.2	6.3	6.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	INA	INA	INA
Average Weekly Hours	INA	INA	INA
Average Hourly Earnings	INA	INA	INA

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

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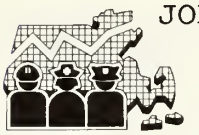
Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA dropped three-tenths of a percentage point in March to 7.7 percent from the 8.0 percent recorded in February. Employment edged up from 74,900 to 75,200 while the number of jobless persons declined from 6,500 to 6,300. This was the second consecutive month in which the unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA declined.

For the state as a whole, employment dropped from 2,797,000 in February to 2,777,000 in March, while unemployment rose from 171,000 to 177,000. The unadjusted unemployment rate for Massachusetts was 6.2 percent in March; the unadjusted rate for the U.S. was 7.7 percent. Seasonal adjustment lowered these rates to 6.0 percent for Massachusetts and 7.3 percent for the nation.

PASS PROGRAM

To improve potential government contract and subcontract opportunities for small businesses, the Small Business Administration developed its Procurement Automated Source System (PASS). Using the latest computer technology, PASS is designed to boost the number of government contracts awarded to small firms. PASS permits small firms to register their capabilities and have them matched with the needs of the procuring agencies. Small businesses which manufacture textiles, clothing, electronics, production equipment, medical, dental and ophthalmic goods, and which are in "labor surplus areas" may wish to register with PASS in order to increase the probability of receiving defense procurement contracts.

Currently the City of Brockton is listed as a labor surplus area. Such areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor as having had an unemployment rate at least 20 percent higher than the national unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years. New lists of labor surplus areas are issued annually on June 1, and employers located in such areas are entitled to preference in bidding on federal contracts. The purpose of this preference is to help guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into those areas whose people are in most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest unemployment.

For further information about the PASS program, employers should contact the Small Business Administration.

WATER SHORTAGE CAUSES BUILDING MORATORIUM

The continuing severe water shortage in the City of Brockton has caused the city to announce a building moratorium which is scheduled to start April 15. No building permits will be issued after that date for any project that would affect the city's water system. The moratorium will affect new commercial, industrial, multi-family and single-family residential construction. It is not known at present how long the moratorium will last, but the city's public works commissioner predicted that it could last for several years, until the present water situation is reversed.

The most immediate effect of this action on employment will be felt in the construction industry, which is already in a depressed state locally. However, a long term moratorium on commercial and industrial building would, of course, ultimately cause a loss of employment expansion in all industries.

APPLICANT SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS

As of March 31, 1981, there were 5,079 active applicants registered with Job Matching Service offices in the Brockton SMSA. At the same time unfilled job openings totaled 636, a ratio of almost eight applicants to each unfilled job opening listed. Among the occupations with the most unfavorable applicant-to-job-opening ratios were truck drivers (including light truck drivers, heavy truck drivers, and tractor-trailer-truck drivers), hand packagers, material handlers, cashiers and kitchen helpers. Each of these occupations has forty or more active job applicants for each unfilled job opening.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	MAR 1981	FEB 1981	MAR 1980
LABOR FORCE	81,500	81,400	80,500
Employment	75,200	74,900	75,400
Unemployment	6,300	6,500	5,100
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.7	8.0	6.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	229	360	201
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,673	2,859	2,508

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5,150	2,564	1,007	455	2,386
New Applicants (This Month)	927	404	150	103	237

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	MAR 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	642
Openings Received	359

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	MAR 1981	FEB 1981	MAR 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	57.3	56.6	57.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.8	44.3	44.6
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.4
Trans. & public utilities	3.7	3.7	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.0	15.0	15.1
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services & mining	10.6	10.4	10.1
Government	12.3	12.0	12.3

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	MAR 1981	FEB 1981	MAR 1980
Manufacturing - Total	12.5	12.3	12.5
Durable Goods - Total	6.1	6.1	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.4	6.2	6.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	MAR 1981	FEB 1981	MAR 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$223.76	$217.17	$196.32
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	39.2	37.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.58	$5.54	$5.18

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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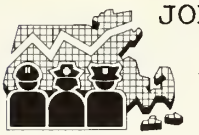

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA fell to 6.6 percent in April from the 7.7 percent level recorded in March. This was the third consecutive monthly decline in the unemployment rate for the Brockton area and brings the rate to the lowest level recorded since December, 1980. The estimated number of unemployed persons went down from 6300 in March to 5300 in April. The non-seasonally adjusted rates for the state and the nation also fell in April. The Massachusetts unemployment rate declined from 6.2 percent in March to 5.2 percent in April, while the U.S. rate dropped from 7.7 percent to 7.0 percent during the same period. Seasonal adjustment raised these rates to 5.6 percent for the state and 7.3 percent for the nation in April. Local areas unemployment rates such as Brockton's, however, are not subjected to the seasonal adjustment process.

JOB OPENINGS DECLINE

Fewer job openings have been listed with Division of Employment Security offices in the Brockton S.M.S.A. so far this fiscal year as compared with the previous fiscal year. Between October 1, 1980, and April 30, 1981, a total of 2475 job openings were listed with D.E.S. offices in the Brockton area according to the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). During the comparable period one year ago, 2748 jobs had been listed. This represents a decline of 273 job openings, a 9.9 percent drop. However, the percentage of these openings filled by the Division of Employment Security has risen. So far this fiscal year 59.7 percent of job openings listed in the Brockton S.M.S.A. have been filled by D.E.S.; last year's fill rate was 57.1 percent.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for January, 1981, have been released by the Division of Employment Security. A study of these statistics shows that accessions (defined as all permanent or temporary additions, whether new or former employees) were lower than the same month one year earlier. This was caused primarily by a decline in the rate of new hires, especially in the durable good sector, which has been the growing portion of manufacturing in the Brockton area in recent years. Total accessions dropped from 3.9 per hundred employees in January 1980 to 3.6 per hundred in January 1981, a drop of 7.7 percent. New hires dropped from a rate of 3.3 to 2.5 per hundred employees, a 24.2 percent decline, and new hires in the durable goods sector fell from a rate of 4.2 in January 1980 to 2.8 in January of this year, a 33.3 percent decline. Recalls rose somewhat, and the number of voluntary quits dropped from the earlier period. The number of layoffs increased substantially in January 1981, especially in the durable goods sector in which layoffs rose from 0.5 per hundred employees to 3.2 per hundred, a 540 percent increase. Most of these changes were consonant with the rising unemployment rate, which climbed from 7.7 percent in January 1980 to 8.1 percent in January 1981. They also appear to indicate that employment expansion in the durable goods sector may not be continuing in the Brockton area.

HIGH NET DEMAND OCCUPATIONS

As of April 30, 1981, a total of 4802 active job applicants were registered with the Division of Employment Security's Job Matching Service offices in the Brockton SMSA. At the same time there were 542 unfilled job openings on file with these offices, for a ratio of 8.9 active applicants to each unfilled job opening. A few occupations, however, had more favorable ratios from the applicants point of view. Among these were general duty nurses, clerk typists, administrative clerks, insurance sales agents, standard machine stitchers (boot and shoe), and bricklayers. Each of these occupations had a ratio of fewer than two active applicants for each unfilled job opening as of the end of April.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
LABOR FORCE	79,700	81,500	80,200
Employment	74,400	75,200	75,300
Unemployment	5,300	6,300	4,900
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.6	7.7	6.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	358	229	366
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,244	2,673	2,325

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	4,893	2,471	939	471	2,209
New Applicants (This Month)	841	397	104	89	177

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	APR 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	544
Openings Received	275

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	58.1	57.3	57.5
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.5	44.8	45.1
Construction	1.3	1.2	1.5
Trans. & public utilities	3.6	3.7	3.8
Wholesale & retail trade	15.7	15.0	15.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	1.9	2.0	2.0
Services & mining	10.9	10.6	10.2
Government	12.1	12.3	12.2

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
Manufacturing - Total	12.6	12.5	12.4
Durable Goods - Total	6.1	6.1	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.5	6.4	6.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$223.04	$223.76	$199.16
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	40.1	38.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.59	$5.58	$5.20

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

BROCKTON SMSA

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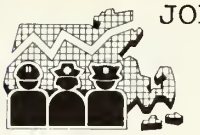
JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA climbed eight-tenths of a percentage point to 7.4 percent in May, from the 6.6 percent recorded in April. This was 1.7 points higher than the unadjusted state rate of 5.7 percent and three-tenths of a point higher than the unadjusted national rate of 7.1 percent for May. The number of unemployed persons in the Brockton area rose from 5,300 in April to 6,000 in May. However, employment also increased from 74,400 to 75,000 during the same period, although this increase was less than the growth in the unemployed.

One year ago in May 1980, the number of unemployed persons was also 6,000 and the unemployment rate was also 7.4 percent.

BROCKTON LOSES "LABOR SURPLUS" DESIGNATION

The city of Brockton was among 39 cities and towns in Massachusetts dropped from the list of labor surplus areas by the U.S. Department of Labor as of May 31, 1981. Labor surplus areas are localities which had unemployment rates at least 20 percent above the national average during the previous two calendar years. Businesses located in such areas are given preference in bidding on certain government contracts.

The national average unemployment rate for calendar year 1979 and 1980 was 6.6 percent. Therefore the qualifying rate used to classify labor surplus areas was 7.9 percent (1.20 time 6.6 percent). The unemployment rate for the city of Brockton during the two year period was 7.5 percent. This new list of labor surplus areas will be in effect through May 31, 1982.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

A study of Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) tables for the Brockton SMSA yields some interesting data regarding the characteristics of applicants registered at Job Matching Service and Work Incentive Program (WIN) offices of the Division of Employment Security. So far this fiscal year (October 1, 1980 through May 31, 1981) there have been 7,611 new applications and renewals filed; adding in those applicants carried over from the previous fiscal year, there have been 13,831 applicants active at some time this fiscal year. As of May 31 there were 4,926 applicants active; it is this last group, the active file, that we shall examine.

The table below shows the number of females, veterans, minorities and economically disadvantaged persons in the active file. By age, 16.4 percent, of the active file were under 22, 67.9 percent were 22 to 44, 15.2 percent were 45 to 64, and less than one-half of one percent were aged 65 and over. By race or ethnic group, 90.2 percent were white, 6.3 percent were black, 2.9 percent were Hispanic, and six-tenths of one percent were Asian or Pacific Islanders. Of the total, 2,035 or 41.3 percent had filed claims for unemployment insurance.

Of the 912 veterans, 8.4 percent were disabled, and 32.6 percent were Vietnam era veterans. Of the total active file 4.9 percent were handicapped and 44.3 percent were economically disadvantaged. Of this disadvantaged group, 87.8 percent were welfare recipients, and 85.6 percent were WIN registrants (AFDC recipients participating in a Work Incentive Program on either a mandatory or voluntary basis). Of the active file 85.4 percent were unemployed, 6.6 percent were working part time, and 8.0 percent were employed full time.

In a future Profile the occupational characteristics of the active file will be analyzed.

APPLICANT SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS

Among the occupations with the highest ratio of active applicants to unfilled openings according to ESARS tables for May 1981 were material handlers, construction workers, nurse aides, janitors and kitchen helpers. Each of these occupations had over thirty-five applicants for each job opening.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1980
LABOR FORCE	81,000	79,700	81,800
Employment	75,000	74,400	75,800
Unemployment	6,000	5,300	6,000
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.4	6.6	7.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	214	358	420
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,097	2,244	2,292

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	4,926	2,557	912	485	2,180
New Applicants (This Month)	1,025	496	119	111	241

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	MAY 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	525
Openings Received	469

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	58.7	58.1	57.8
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.9	45.5	45.4
Construction	1.4	1.3	1.7
Trans. & public utilities	3.7	3.6	3.8
Wholesale & retail trade	15.7	15.7	15.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.0	1.9	2.1
Services & mining	11.1	10.9	10.4
Government	12.0	12.1	12.0

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1980
Manufacturing - Total	12.8	12.6	12.4
Durable Goods - Total	6.6	6.5	6.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.2	6.1	5.8

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$226.06	$223.04	$202.66
Average Weekly Hours	39.8	39.9	39.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.68	$5.59	$5.17

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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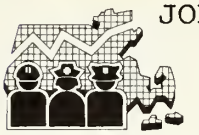
JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CLIMBS

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA rose to 8.5 percent in June, up 1.1 percentage points from the 7.4 percent recorded in May. This was caused primarily by the influx of students and new graduates entering the labor market to seek either summer jobs or permanent employment. This is a normal seasonal fluctuation and does not indicate a worsening of the local economy. The number of persons employed rose from 75,000 to 75,400, but the number unemployed grew much faster, from 6,000 to 7,000. One year ago in June 1980 the unemployment rate in the Brockton SMSA was also 8.5 percent and the number unemployed was also 7,000.

The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for Massachusetts was 6.4 percent in June; the comparable rate for the nation was 7.7 percent. Seasonal adjustment lowered these rates to 6.1 percent for the state and 7.3 percent for the U.S. Local area unemployment rates, such as Brockton's, are not seasonally adjusted.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

Initial and continued claims for unemployment insurance in the Brockton SMSA rose slightly during the survey week in June as compared with the comparable week in May. However, the following week saw a dramatic increase in initial claims, which climbed from the 289 filed in the survey week (the week ending June 20) to 602 during the week ending June 27. The average number of initial claims filed weekly in the Brockton area during the ten preceding weeks was 239. This sudden increase in new claims was primarily due to the filing of claims by teachers who had been laid off at the end of the school year as a result of Proposition 2½ and/or declining school enrollment.

HIGH NET DEMAND OCCUPATIONS

As of June 30, 1981, a total of 5,041 active job applicants was registered with the Division of Employment Security Job Matching offices in the Brockton SMSA. At the same time there were 543 unfilled job openings on file at these offices, for a ratio of 9.3 applicants to each job opening. A few occupations, however, had more favorable ratios from the applicant's point of view. Among these high demand occupations were general duty nurse, administrative clerk, insurance sales agent, cook and standard machine stitcher (boot and shoe). Each of these occupations had a ratio of fewer than three active applicants to each unfilled job opening.

NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

A new publication entitled "Labor Market Information: What's Available for Massachusetts" has just been released by the Job Market Research Service of the Division of Employment Security. This describes the major programs and publications of the Job Market Research Service. A copy may be obtained by calling or writing the address shown on the other side of this Profile.

MIFA AWARDS

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency announced approval of $37.3 million in low interest tax-exempt bonds in June, including a $2.5 million bond for the Stride-Rite Corporation. Stride-Rite, a manufacturer of children's footwear and adult sporting footwear, plans to purchase equipment for a number of plants including one in Brockton.

MIFA is an independent public agency designed to stimulate economic growth in the Commonwealth. It offers incentive programs such as low-interest bonds, pollution control financing and loan guarantees. Its commercial program is designed specifically to help rebuild downtown areas. The bonds approved in June were for 32 firms around the state and are expected to create more than 665 new jobs.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	JUNE '81	MAY '81	JUNE '80
LABOR FORCE	82,400	81,000	82,700
Employment	75,400	75,000	75,700
Unemployment	7,000	6,000	7,000
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.5	7.4	8.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	289	214	319
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,156	2,097	2,413

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5,278	2,791	894	517	2,169
New Applicants (This Month)	1,090	503	138	108	147

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	JUNE '81
Unfilled Openings 2/	544
Openings Received	421

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	JUNE '81	MAY '81	JUNE '80
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	58.5	58.4 R/	58.3
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.4	45.6	45.5
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.8
Trans. & public utilities	3.7	3.7	3.9
Wholesale & retail trade	15.7	15.7	15.6
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.0	2.0	2.1
Services & mining	10.6	10.8 R/	10.1
Government	11.9	12.0	12.0

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	JUNE '81	MAY '81	JUNE '80
Manufacturing - Total	13.1	12.8	12.8
Durable Goods - Total	6.4	6.2	6.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.7	6.6	6.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	JUNE '81	MAY '81	JUNE '80
Average Weekly Earnings	$224.14	$226.06	$204.61
Average Weekly Hours	39.6	39.8	39.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.66	$5.68	$5.18

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

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JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

MERGING OF D.E.S. OFFICES

A $5.8 million cut in federal grants to Massachusetts for the administrative costs of the unemployment insurance program and the employment service will result in the closing of 11 Division of Employment Security offices and the combining of nine others. Among the offices scheduled for merger are the unemployment insurance and employment service offices in Brockton which have been operating separately and now will be consolidated into one location.

The Division of Employment Security, although a state agency, is funded entirely by the federal government. The 20 office consolidations and closings are effective October 1, 1981, the beginning of federal fiscal year 1982.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CLIMBS

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA rose two-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 8.7 percent in July. This increase was similar to that experienced by the state as a whole; the unadjusted rate for Massachusetts climbed from 6.4 percent in June to 6.7 percent in July.

Continued claims for unemployment insurance (UI) in the Brockton area also rose substantially in July. During the survey week there were 2,930 continued weeks of UI claimed (excluding partial claims) as compared with 2,156 during the same week in June, a jump of 35.9 percent in one month.

BROCKTON RESTORED TO LABOR SURPLUS LIST

As of September 1, 1981, the City of Brockton and 20 other Massachusetts communities were designated as labor surplus areas by the U.S. Department of Labor. This action occurred as a result of a petition by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security under the "exceptional circumstances" criteria. Under these procedures, if an area does not meet the criteria necessary for classification as a labor surplus area, the criteria can be waived and the area so classified when there has been a sudden rise in unemployment in the area (other than seasonal or short term) that is not reflected in the area's data for the reference period. During the reference period (calendar years 1979 and 1980) Brockton's unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent, four-tenths of a percentage point lower than the 7.9 percent needed to qualify as a labor surplus area. However, during the first six months of 1981 the city's unemployment rate has averaged 8.9 percent.

Employers located in labor surplus areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The aim is to help put a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in severe economic need - where unemployment is highest.

MIFA AWARD

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (MIFA) has announced approval of $1.2 million in bonding for T.W. Kutter, Inc., a distributor of meat cutting and meat packing equipment. The firm will construct a 32,000 square foot manufacturing, warehousing and distribution plant in the Avon Industrial Park. The company expects to add about five new employees as a result of this bonding which was issued through the Avon Industrial Development Financing Authority (IDFA).

APPLICANT SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS

As of July 31, 1981 there were 5,649 active job applicants registered with the Division of Employment Security's Job Matching and WIN offices in the Brockton SMSA. At the same time there were 635 unfilled job openings listed with these offices for a ratio of 8.9 active applicants to each unfilled opening. Among the occupations with the highest ratio of applicants to jobs were secondary school teachers, elementary school teachers, teacher aides, heavy truck drivers, light truck drivers, bookkeepers, legal secretaries and janitors. The number of active applicants registered in each of these occupations ranged from 45 to over 100; the number of unfilled openings listed in each of these occupations was either zero or one.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	JULY '81	JUNE '81	JULY '80
LABOR FORCE	82,500	82,400	82,300
Employment	75,300	75,400	76,400
Unemployment	7,200	7,000	5,900
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.7	8.5	7.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	272	289	311
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,930	2,156	2,589

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5,867	3,215	924	563	2,189
New Applicants (This Month)	1,736	912	182	169	202

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	JULY '81
Unfilled Openings 2/	636
Openings Received	640

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

VOL. 6 NO. 7 JULY 1981

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	JULY '81	JUNE '81	JULY '80
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	56.6	58.5	56.3
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.0	45.4	44.3
Construction	1.3*	1.5	1.7
Trans. & public utilities	3.6	3.7	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.5	15.7	15.5
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.0	2.0	2.1
Services & mining	10.4	10.6	10.0
Government	11.2	11.9	11.3

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	JULY '81	JUNE '81	JULY '80
Manufacturing - Total	12.6	13.1	12.0
Durable Goods - Total	6.2	6.4	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.4	6.7	6.2

* Carpenters Strike

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	JULY '81	JUNE '81	JULY '80
Average Weekly Earnings	$224.07	$224.14	$198.78
Average Weekly Hours	38.5	39.6	38.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.82	$5.66	$5.19

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HIGHER

The unemployment rate in the Brockton SMSA climbed to 9.1 percent in August from 8.7 percent recorded in July. Although employment increased by 800 during the month, this was not enough to absorb the rise of 1,200 in the labor force. The resulting increase of 400 in unemployment pushed the rate up by four-tenths of a percentage point. The Massachusetts unemployment rate also rose during the month, from a nonseasonally-adjusted rate of 6.7 percent in July to 7.2 percent in August. Thus, Brockton's unemployment rate remained almost two full percentage points above the state rate.

Unemployment insurance claims, however, dropped in August in the Brockton SMSA. Both initial and continued claims were lower during the August reference week than during the corresponding week in July.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE FILE

According to Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) data there were 5,695 fully-registered, active job applicants listed with the Division of Employment Security's Job Matching and WIN offices in the Brockton SMSA as of August 31, 1981. These applicants have been given occupational codes based on their experience and qualifications, according to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles system, which divides occupations into nine major categories.

The largest category was clerical and sales occupations which accounted for 1,397 applicants or 24.5 percent of the total. Of these 1,169 were clerical (including secretaries, typists, bookkeepers, etc.) and 228 were in the sales area (which includes both retail and wholesale sales occupations). The second largest category was miscellaneous occupations which had 1,049 applicants comprising 18.4 percent of the active file. This category includes motor freight occupations, transportation occupations, and packaging and material handling occupations as its numerically largest components.

Third in size was the professional, technical and managerial category with 1,039 applicants comprising 18.2 percent of the total. This category includes scientists, engineers, technicians, medical occupations, educational occupations, administrators, managers and officials. Elementary and secondary school teachers were the largest single occupations in this category. Fourth largest was the service occupations category with 945 applicants, accounting for 16.6 percent of the active file. This category includes domestic service occupations, food service, protective service and building service among others.

In descending order of size were the following categories: structural work (building trades, welding, construction, etc.) with 380 applicants; machine trades (machinists, machine operators, mechanics, printers), 339 applicants; benchwork (assemblers, sewing machine operators), 302 applicants. The smallest categories were processing with 67 applicants and agriculture, fishery, forestry and related occupations with 46 applicants, reflecting the relative lack of importance of these industries in the local economy.

HIGH NET DEMAND OCCUPATIONS

Available to the 5,695 fully registered active job applicants listed with DES offices in the Brockton SMSA as of August 31, 1981 were 644 unfilled job openings, a ratio of 8.8 active applicants to each unfilled job opening. Among the occupations which had the most favorable ratios from the applicant's point of view were the following: general duty nurse, office manager, administrative clerk, insurance sales agent, carpenter and standard machine stitcher (boot and shoe). Each of these occupations had a ratio of fewer than three active applicants to each unfilled job opening.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980
LABOR FORCE	83,700	82,500	83,200
Employment	76,100	75,300	77,100
Unemployment	7,600	7,200	6,100
Unemployment Rate 3/	9.1	8.7	7.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	210	272	232
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,658	2,930	2,455

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5,807	3,292	906	586	2,174
New Applicants (This Month)	1,112	568	145	127	190

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	August 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	650
Openings Received	477

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	57.1	56.6	56.5
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.1	44.0	43.9
Construction	1.4	1.3	1.7
Trans. & public utilities	3.6	3.6	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.7	15.5	15.6
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services & mining	10.3	10.4	9.8
Government	11.1	11.2	11.1

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Manufacturing - Total	13.0	12.6	12.6
Durable Goods - Total	6.4	6.2	6.0
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.6	6.4	6.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$224.46	$224.07	$202.41
Average Weekly Hours	38.7	38.5	39.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.80	$5.82	$5.19

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

BROCKTON SMSA

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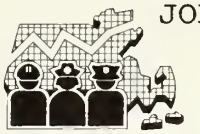
Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA declined to 8.3 percent in September from the 9.1 percent recorded in August. This was in line with employment developments in the state as a whole where the nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.2 percent to 6.5 percent. The unemployment rate for the Brockton area, however, remained almost two percentage points higher than the state rate and one percentage point higher than the local area rate one year ago.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) held steady during the survey week in September, while continued weeks of UI claimed dropped by about 400. Continued weeks claimed, however, remained about ten percent higher than one year ago in the Brockton SMSA.

LOCAL DES OFFICE ACTIVITY

With the close of fiscal year 1981 as of September 30 it is interesting to review the year's activity in local Job Matching and WIN offices of the Division of Employment Security in the Brockton SMSA. Examination of Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) tables shows that during the year there were 12,286 new applications and renewals, up from 11,697 the previous year. Of these 53.2 percent were male, 46.8 percent were female. By race or ethnic group, 90.0 percent were white, 6.1 percent were black and 2.6 percent were Hispanic. Claimants for unemployment insurance represented 39.8 percent of the total, and veterans accounted for 14.3 percent. WIN registrants (AFDC recipients participating in a Work Incentive Program on either a mandatory or voluntary basis) were 12.7 percent of the total.

Some interesting changes from the previous fiscal year showed an 87.1 percent drop in new applications and renewals of CETA participants, and a 60.3 percent increase in those of WIN registrants. Females increased by 12.0 percent while veterans dropped by 12.8 percent. UI claimants declined by 8.4 percent, and the proportion of total new applicants and renewals that were UI claimants fell from 45.6 percent in Fiscal Year 1980 to 39.8 percent in Fiscal Year 1981.

The number of applicants placed in jobs increased slightly from 2,528 in FY 1980 to 2,561 in FY 1981. But this increase of 1.3 percent was not as great as the 5.0 percent rise in new applicants and renewals, so that applicants placed as a percentage of new applicants and renewals fell from 21.6 percent in FY 1980 to 20.8 percent in FY 1981. This drop was very small, however, considering the fact that during most of the fiscal year unemployment in the Brockton area was substantially higher than it had been during the previous year.

APPLICANT SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS

As of September 30, 1981, there were 5,445 fully registered active job applicants listed with Division of Employment Security offices in the Brockton SMSA. At the same time there were 571 unfilled job openings listed with these offices for a ratio of 9.5 active applicants to each unfilled job opening. Among the occupations with the least favorable ratios of applicants to openings were elementary school teachers, teacher aides, legal secretaries, general clerks, bookkeepers, nurse aides and hand packagers. Each of these occupations had at least 60 active applicants and a ratio of 20 or more active applicants to each unfilled opening.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
LABOR FORCE	80,800	83,700	82,800
Employment	74,100	76,100	76,700
Unemployment	6,700	7,600	6,100
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.3	9.1	7.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	205	210	203
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,233	2,658	2,008

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5,534	3,225	834	588	2,157
New Applicants (This Month)	737	377	78	107	177

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Sep. 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	574
Openings Received	299

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	57.2	57.1	57.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.2	44.1	44.7
Construction	1.4	1.4	1.7
Trans. & public utilities	3.7	3.6	3.8
Wholesale & retail trade	16.1	15.7	15.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	1.9	2.0	2.0
Services & mining	10.3	10.3	9.8
Government	10.8	11.1	11.5
Manufacturing - Total	13.0	13.0	12.4
Durable Goods - Total	6.4	6.4	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.6	6.6	6.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$228.34	$224.46	$210.65
Average Weekly Hours	39.1	38.7	39.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.84	$5.80	$5.36

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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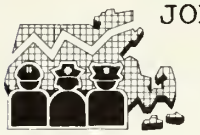
Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED

The October unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA was 8.3 percent, unchanged from September. Total employment and unemployment both increased during the month. For Massachusetts as a whole the nonseasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose from 6.5 percent in September to 7.0 percent in October. Although the local area rate held steady while the state rate increased by one-half of a percentage point, the local area rate is still substantially higher than the state rate. Both the local and state rates have risen sharply over the past 12 months. In October 1980 the nonseasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for the state was 5.6 percent; the rate for the Brockton SMSA was 6.8 percent.

Unemployment insurance claims activity in the Brockton SMSA was mixed during October. Although both initial and continued claims declined during the October survey week, total initial claims filed during the month showed an 11.5 percent increase over the September total.

...S RELEASES

We would appreciate being added to companies' mailing lists for press releases that would have any bearing on the number of Massachusetts workers; for example, mass recruitment, plant expansion, plant consolidation and layoffs. Please send any such information to the Labor Area Research Department of the Division of Employment Security at the address shown on the other side of this Profile.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT UP

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment (by place of work) in the Brockton SMSA rose to 57,500 in October, up from 57,200 in September. One year ago in October 1980, the total had been 57,300. Manufacturing jobs held steady at 13,000 from September to October but this was an increase of 500 over the October 1980 level. All of this increase came in the durable goods sector which rose from 5,900 one year ago to 6,400 this October; employment in nondurable goods manufacturing remained at 6,600 the same level as in October 1980.

Nonmanufacturing jobs rose to 44,500 in October from 44,200 in September; the total one year ago, however, had been 44,800. The largest increases in nonmanufacturing employment over the year came in wholesale and retail trade, up from 15,300 to 15,600, and services, up from 10,500 to 10,800. The major losses occurred in construction, down from 1,600 one year ago to 1,300 this October, and government down from 11,800 to 11,300. Other nonmanufacturing segments either showed no change from the year ago level or experienced only minor losses in employment.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

As of September 1981 the average earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries in the Brockton SMSA had risen to $228.34 per week. This amount was up from $210.65 one year earlier, an 8.4 percent increase. Workers in durable goods manufacturing averaged $239.90 this September; those in nondurable goods averaged $216.55. Part of this disparity in earnings is due to the fact that production workers in nondurable goods manufacturing industries often do not work a full week. In September of this year the average number of hours worked by production workers was 37.4 in nondurable goods, 40.8 in durable goods.

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT AVAILABLE

The Fiscal Year 1982 Annual Planning Information Report for the Brockton SMSA is available upon request. It includes population and labor force projections, employment developments and outlook by industry and by occupation, recent unemployment trends and projections, labor supply and demand imbalances.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Oct. 1981	Sep. 1981	Oct. 1980
LABOR FORCE	83,700	80,800	84,300
Employment	76,700	74,100	78,600
Unemployment	7,000	6,700	5,700
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.3	8.3	6.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	162	205	178
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,911	2,233	1,882

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	Information Not Available				
New Applicants (This Month)					

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Oct. 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	NA
Openings Received	

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Oct. 1981	Sep. 1981	Oct. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	57.5	57.2	57.3
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.5	44.2	44.8
Construction	1.3	1.4	1.6
Trans. & public utilities	3.6	3.7	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.6	16.1	15.3
Finance, ins. & real estate	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services & mining	10.8	10.3	10.5
Government	11.3	10.8	11.8

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Oct. 1981	Sep. 1981	Oct. 1980
Manufacturing - Total	13.0	13.0	12.5
Durable Goods - Total	6.4	6.4	5.9
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.6	6.6	6.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS			
Average Weekly Earnings Average Weekly Hours Average Hourly Earnings	Information Not Available		

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

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Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINES

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA dropped to 7.5 percent in November from the 8.3 percent level that had been recorded in September and October. This was the lowest unemployment rate recorded for the Brockton SMSA since May 1981, but it remained the third highest rate among the ten large Massachusetts labor market areas, exceeded only by the Fall River and New Bedford LMA's.

The unadjusted unemployment rate for Massachusetts fell from 7.0 percent in October to 6.4 percent in November, while the unadjusted national rate rose from 7.5 percent to 7.9 percent during the same period. Thus the Brockton area's unemployment rate remained higher than the Massachusetts rate, but dropped below the national rate for the first time since April 1981.

U.I. CLAIMS INCREASE

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (U.I.) in the Brockton SMSA jumped by 109 percent between the October and November survey weeks - from 162 new claims during the October survey week to 338 new claims during the same week in November. Total initial claims for the month rose from 955 in October to 1,318 in November, a 38 percent increase. Continued weeks of unemployment insurance claimed (excluding claims for weeks of partial unemployment) also rose, but by a smaller proportion. Continued weeks claimed climbed from 1,911 during the October survey week to 2,077 during the comparable week in November, an 8.7 percent increase.

PUZZLED?

Those who have read this far may well be puzzled by the conflicting information in the preceding two sections. How can unemployment be going down while claims for unemployment insurance are going up? It may be that the October estimate of unemployment was simply too high. Another possible explanation is that persons eligible for unemployment insurance constitute only one segment of total unemployment. Such groups as new entrants and reentrants to the labor force, persons who voluntarily quit their last jobs, and persons who did not earn enough money in the preceding 12 months to qualify for U.I. are all considered unemployed if they are not working and actively seeking work; but in most cases they are not eligible for unemployment insurance. If the proportion of total unemployment represented by these ineligible groups is shrinking, while the proportion represented by U.I. claimants is rising, then total unemployment could decline while U.I. claims were increasing. It is unlikely that such an anomalous combination of circumstances would continue for very long, and within a month or two we should begin to see some clarification of the direction in which the local economy is heading.

NEW DES PUBLICATIONS

Labor Market Information for Affirmative Action Programs,1981, Brockton SMSA is now available. This publication contains useful data for Brockton area employers who may be preparing affirmative action plans. Anyone wishing a copy should call 727-7179 or write to the address shown on the reverse side of this newsletter.

Other recent DES publications include An Occupational Profile of Selected Manufacturing Industries in Massachusetts 1980 and An Occupational Profile of Hospital Employment in Massachusetts 1980. These are part of a series of occupational profiles in Massachusetts compiled by the occupational employment statistics program. Like all DES publications they may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Job Market Research Service of the Division of Employment Security.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
LABOR FORCE	84,900	83,700	83,800
Employment	78,500	76,700	79,300
Unemployment	6,400	7,000	4,500
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.5	8.3	5.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	338	162	251
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,077	1,911	2,048

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	4,959	2,725	800	527	1,822
New Applicants (This Month)	800	344	103	88	156

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Nov. 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	532
Openings Received	206

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	58.4	57.5	57.6
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.4	44.5	45.4
Construction	1.3	1.3	1.6
Trans. & public utilities	3.6	3.6	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.9	15.6	15.7
Finance, ins. & real estate	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services & mining	11.1	10.8	10.5
Government	11.6	11.3	12.0
Manufacturing - Total	13.0	13.0	12.2
Durable Goods - Total	6.5	6.4	5.9
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.5	6.6	6.3

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$232.26	$232.46	$221.50
Average Weekly Hours	39.3	39.4	40.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.91	$5.90	$5.51

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BROCKTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

Eugene J. Doody, Director

Helen B. Munzer, Director, Job Market Research

Dorothy R. Sullivan, Chief Supervisor

Requests for information or copies should be addressed to:

Labor Area Research Department
Mass. Division of Employment Security
C. F. Hurley Building - Government Center
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 727-7179

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Massachusetts Profiles

Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES

The unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA climbed from 7.5 percent in November to 8.3 percent in December. During the same period employment dropped from 78,500 to 77,700, while unemployment rose from 6,400 to 7,100. One year ago, in December 1980, the unemployment rate for the Brockton SMSA was 5.0 percent and there were 4,200 people unemployed.

Unemployment also showed an increase at both the state and national levels in December. The unadjusted unemployment rate for Massachusetts rose from 6.4 percent in November to 6.9 percent in December, while the unadjusted rate for the nation climbed from 7.9 percent to 8.3 percent.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) in the Brockton SMSA grew from 338 during the November survey week to 420 during the comparable week in December, a 24 percent increase. Continued weeks of UI claims rose from 2,077 in November to 2,703 in December. Continued claims were almost twenty percent higher in December 1981 than one year earlier, while initial claims showed little change from the December 1980 level.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Brockton SMSA reached 58,600 in December, up 200 from the previous month. This total, which is based on a sample of employers in the area, excludes domestic workers and self-employed persons as well as agricultural workers. It also differs from the employment totals given in the preceding section in that it counts employment by place of work rather than by the place of residence of the worker. (The Brockton SMSA has a far larger number of people commuting out of the area to work than commuting into the area.)

The tables at the top of the reverse side of this newsletter give nonagricultural wage and salary levels by major industry divisions and groups. Comparison of data for December with that for November shows few significant changes except for the normal seasonal increase in wholesale and retail trade. Comparison of data for December 1981 with that for December 1980 shows that total nonagricultural employment grew by 700 jobs during the year. The major job gains were in services (up 700), and durable goods manufacturing (up 500); the major job losses were in government (down 400) and construction (down 300).

The December issue of Massachusetts Profiles/Brockton SMSA is the last regular issue. Due to severe cuts in Federal funds, the Division of Employment Security regretfully announces that it must terminate the following publications: Massachusetts Cities and Towns, Massachusetts Trends, Massachusetts Labor Turnover in Manufacturing, and Massachusetts Profiles for each of the 10 major labor market areas in the state.

The statistical data contained in these publications will be available in the Job Market Research library on the second floor of the Hurley Building. Some of the statistical information contained in these publications will be available during 1982 in a revised Massachusetts Employment Review publication. If you would like to be put on this mailing list, please write to the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Job Market Research Publications, Charles F. Hurley Building, Government Center, Boston, MA 02114. Be sure to include your complete address and zip code. The information you provide us will be fed into ournew computer program which will enable us to deliver information more efficiently. If you know of others who would like to be on our new mailing list, please have them send us their addresses. If any additional funding becomes available during the year, we will add to our list of publications on a selective basis. Your comments on the value of and uses for the publications you have been receiving would help us to focus our decisions.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
LABOR FORCE	84,800	84,900	84,100
Employment	77,700	78,500	79,900
Unemployment	7,100	6,400	4,200
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.3	7.5	5.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	420	338	422
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,703	2,077	2,257

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	I N A				
New Applicants ..... (This Month)					

JOB OPENINGS 1/	
Unfilled Openings 2/	I N A
Openings Received	

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	58.6	58.4	57.9
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.7	45.4	45.7
Construction	1.3	1.3	1.6
Trans. & public utilities	3.6	3.6	3.3
Wholesale & retail trade	16.1	15.9	15.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services & mining	11.2	11.1	10.5
Government	11.6	11.6	12.0
Manufacturing - Total	12.9	13.0	12.2
Durable Goods - Total	6.5	6.5	6.0
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.4	6.5	6.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$224.64	$232.26	$223.44
Average Weekly Hours	39.0	39.3	40.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$5.76	$5.91	$5.49

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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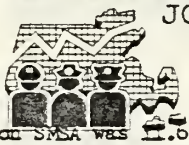
Massachusetts Profiles

Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION



THE ECONOMY STABILIZES

The July rate of unemployment for the Brockton SMSA was 11.6 percent, in June the rate was 11.5 percent and 10.8 percent for May. The July rate is the highest since March of 1976, the tail end of the '75 recession. Unemployment remains a serious problem in Brockton. For the month of July 9,800 people were unemployed in the SMSA and 6,800 in the city. At this point in time we are probably feeling the worst of the recession, for two reasons. First of all, activity in the claims office of DES has been falling off. From January to July the number of claimants has been slowly but steadily coming down. Activity in initial claims has been a little erratic but from January to July first-time claimers have decreased by 46 percent. During the same time period, continued claims have decreased by 20 percent, although June was a lower month. The Brockton area, like many areas of manufacturing, has a high rate of unemployment in the summer. This year appears to be no exception, which would lead to even lower ratio of unemployment. But the real answer to the problem of high unemployment lies in the interest rates. Businesses in Brockton have to invest in themselves. They cannot remain stagnant and expect to succeed. Expensive money has caused businesses to disinvest in themselves. This, more than anything else has slown down the area's economy.

In recent weeks, through a relatively simple chain of events, interest rates have been decreasing. This more than anything else will get the economy rolling again. Now the element we must battle with is "time". For although the economy changes very quickly, it moves very slowly. Timing is probably the least understood element in economics. The wheels of industry are huge and lumbering. It will take months before the economy is healthy again. The rate of unemployment will come down.

THE CITY VS. THE SMSA

A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is an area with a core city and the surrounding towns, that for social and economic reasons can be considered as one. This section will compare total private employment in the city to the remainder of the SMSA. (See back of this sheet for a geographic definition.) For the year 1980 the city of Brockton accounted for 64.5 percent of total private employment for the SMSA. Manufacturing employment in the city accounted for 51.7 percent of total SMSA manufacturing. This figure is surprising. One might expect the ratio to be the same as the average (64.5) or even higher for the city. A possible explanation would be that, in the city, manufacturing employment has been decreasing. From 1970 to 1980 manufacturing employment has dropped by 17.6 percent in the city. In the category, Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, the city accounted for 73.7 percent of the total, higher than the average for the area. Wholesale and Retail Trade employment fell right on the average. That is, 64.5 percent of SMSA employment was in the city. As we might expect, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate is more concentrated in the city with a percentage of 72.6 of the total. The Service sector was also highly concentrated in the city with 77.2 percent of the total. This might be expected as the health industry is a major component of services, to the extent that 54.5 percent of the service sector employment is in the health industry for the city.

NEW PUBLICATION

A new publication entitled Structure of the Massachusetts Job Market is now available. It provides detailed information on the occupational staffing patterns of selected industries and on the distribution of selected occupations.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	July 1982	June 1982	May 1982
LABOR FORCE	84.4	84.4	83.0
Employment	74.6	74.7	74.0
Unemployment	9.8	9.7	9.0
Unemployment Rate 3/	11.6	11.5	10.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	241	268	260
Continued Weeks Claimed	2883	2755	2837

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
ve Applicants	5309	1987	1017	496	756
w Applicants ..... (This Month)	1192	433	89	139	87

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	July 1982
Unfilled Openings 2/	NA
Openings Received	579

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1982	June 1982	May 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	55.3	57.3	57.4
Nonmanufacturing - Total	43.8	45.0	45.0
Construction	1.6	1.5	1.5
Trans. & public utilities	3.4	3.6	3.6
Wholesale & retail trade	15.2	15.4	15.2
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.3	2.3	2.2
Services & mining	10.5	10.8	10.9
Government	10.8	11.4	11.6

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1982	June 1982	May 1982
Manufacturing - Total	11.5	12.3	12.4
Durable Goods - Total	5.6	6.0	6.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	5.9	6.3	6.3

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	July 1982	June 1982	May 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$229.15	$232.73	$238.70
Average Weekly Hours	36.2	37.0	38.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.33	$ 6.29	$ 6.20

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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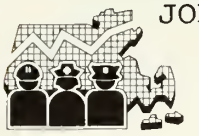

UNEMPLOYMENT HITS LOW POINT

The rate of unemployment fell to a level of 8.2 percent for the Brockton SMSA (see the back of this report for a definition of the area). The October rate is the lowest for the year to date and represents a drop of 900 people from unemployment from the previous month. The month of July had the highest unemployment rate, 11.6 percent, and in comparison with the present month the number of people unemployed has decreased by 3,100. The analysis tends to reveal that the recovery has begun.

The economy of Brockton and of the state is relatively healthy in comparison to the rest of the nation. Although levels of manufacturing employment have been dropping, levels of nonmanufacturing employmemt have been rising. Brockton's non-reliance on the automobile industry has insulated employment from the effects of the national recession. Also, a large part of Brockton's labor force travels to the "high-tech" employers located on route 128 thereby providing stable employment. These developments will cause Brockton's economy, as well as the state's to recover much quicker than the rest of the nation. States such as Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois are suffering from structural (long-term) unemployment. It will take their economy much longer to recover.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES FOR 1981

The employment and wages report for 1981 has recently been released and a breakdown of the results for the Brockton SMSA is presented here. Federal government unemployment was 2,235 for 1981 paying an average wage of $21,162. State employment averaged 2,800 for the SMSA for an average wage of $16,409. Local government employed 6,071 with an average wage of $15,959. Construction employment averaged 1,539 for an average wage of $16,430. Manufacturing employment averaged 12,649 for an average wage of $13,852. A breakdown of manufacturing employment looks like this; food preparation, 422; textiles, 128; apparel, 1,414; lumber, 229; furniture, 116; paper, 215; printing, 786; rubber and plastics, 605; leather, 2,416; stone, clay, and glass, 126; primary metals, 611; fabricated metals,942; machinery, except electrical, 674; electric equipment,1,314; instruments, 2,224; miscellaneous manufacturing, 418. Transportation, communication, and public utilities employed 3,405 for an average wage of $18,583, Wholesale trade employed 3,274 for an average wage of $15,894. Retail trade employed 12,025 for an average wage of $8,661. Finance, insurance and real estate employed 2,093 for an average wage of $14,208. The service sector employed 9,879 for an average wage of $10,750. Private employment averaged 45,142 for an average wage of $12,387. All employment, private plus government, employed 56,248 for an average wage of $13,321.

"SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS".....

The Bay State's Fastest Growing Region" is the title of a new report released by the Research Department of the Division of Employment Security. The report regionalizes the entire Southeast, from Brockton to New Bedford and from Attleboro to Cape Cod, and shows how this area will be the focus of attention for many people in the years to come. Some of the highlights are: Brockton is the largest growing city in the state, the Southeast grew by 17 percent in population from 1970 to 1980 while state grew by 0.8 percent, private sector employment grew by 33 percent in the Southeast during the 70's while the state grew by 16.5 percent, the area's biggest asset is available land and low population density, the exceptional highway system of the area has encouraged worker mobility. For a free copy of this report please write to this office.

SBA OFFERS DETAILS ON R&D PROGRAM

Small high-technology firms interested in federal funding to develop an idea to meet governmental needs should take advantage of the new Small Business Innovation Research Program now starting up at many federal agencies. For more information write to SBIR Program, U. S. Small Business Administration, 1441 "L" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20416. SBA is coordinatinating all the SBIR Programs.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982
LABOR FORCE	82,293	82,934	84,432
Employment	75,581	75,334	76,553
Unemployment	6,712	7,600	7,879
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.2	9.2	9.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	270	285	263
Continued Weeks Claimed	2320	2422	2790

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	5100	2108	1006	249	605
New Applicants (This Month)	786	347	120	361	55

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Oct. 1982
Unfilled Openings 2/	INA
Openings Received	315

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	56.6	56.2	55.5
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.2	44.4	43.8
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.6
Trans. & public utilities	3.5	3.4	3.3
Wholesale & retail trade	15.3	15.4	15.1
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.2	2.2	2.3
Services & mining	11.2	10.8	10.8
Government	11.5	11.1	10.7
Manufacturing - Total	11.4	11.6	11.7
Durable Goods - Total	5.3	5.6	5.5
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.1	6.2	6.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$235.68	$239.15	$239.51
Average Weekly Hours	37.1	37.9	37.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.34	$ 6.31	$ 6.37

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

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TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE -MAILING LIST UPDATE

Massachusetts Profiles are available for ten major labor markets in Massachusetts: Boston SMSA, Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg-Leominster, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, and Worcester. They are designed for people who want current regional labor market information for public policy or business decisions. If you wish to CONTINUE to receive Massachusetts Profiles in the future, please specify the Region(s) for which you wish to receive copies by writing to: Publications Staff, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Job Market Research Publications, C.F. Hurley Building, Government Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

UNEMPLOYMENT PEAKS

The rate of unemployment rose to a level of 9.7 percent for the month of January. This was the second consecutive month in which the rate of unemployment increased. During that time the labor force has remained stable due to employment decreases being offset by unemployment increases. From November 1982 to January 1983 employment decreased by 2.8 percent or jobs and unemployment increased by 200 or 33.9 percent.

Even with the higher rates of unemployment it appears that the recession may be losing its force and the economy recovering. Interest rates have been falling, construction activity has been picking up, and new car sales are higher each month. The signs of recovery are there, all that is needed is consumer response. Hopefully the response will be quick in coming. Interest rates are expected to rise during the summer and possibly make the recovery short lived. However, the actual impact of an increase in interest rates is as yet unknown. No one can change the economy but we can "fine tune" the economy. This is what we are seeing right now, and it could lead to a shorter cycle of recovery.

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Every Jan. employment totals are benchmarked. This results in the unemployment rate being recalculated for the corresponding period. This is done to reflect unemployment rates based on actual rather than employment estimates. Although there is usually little change in the rate it is advised to update unemployment rates for accuracy when using them.

This year the results of the 1980 census have been plugged into the formula. This has caused some city and town rates to vary considerably from previously published rates of changes that took place in their demographic composition over the 10 year span. If confusion arises because of the changes in unemployment rates, knowing about the incorporation of the "80" census data should alleviate many of the concerns when comparisons are made with previously published and now obsolete data.

ANNUAL INFORMATION REPORT

The Annual Planning and Information Report for Fiscal Year 1983, Southeastern Massachusetts has been completed. This 1983 report consolidates all the labor areas in the southeastern region of Massachusetts including the Brockton SMSA. For a copy please write to the address in the back of this report.

BLS NEWS RELEASES AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has inaugurated an electronic news release service that permits persons interested in the Bureau's national economic indicators to gain access directly from the computer in which they are stored. Cost of the electronic news releases, which can be transmitted over telephone lines to computer terminals and other remote access devices anywhere in the world, ranges from $5 to $15 per release plus the cost of the telephone call. National BLS releases available on-line, immediately upon official release of the data to the public, include: Employment Situation Commissioner's Statement before the Joint Economic Committee; Producer of Price Indexes; State & Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment; Consumer Price Index, Real Earnings, Productivity and Costs; Employment Cost Index.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982
LABOR FORCE	81.9	80.8	82.0
Employment	74.0	74.4	76.1
Unemployment	7.9	6.4	5.9
Unemployment Rate 3/	9.7	7.9	7.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	475	632	268
Continued Weeks Claimed	3393	3001	2534

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	4418	1563	947	431	NA
New Applicants ..... (This Month)	735	324	82	96	NA

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Jan. 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	NA
Openings Received	1264

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	55.1	56.9	57.7
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.1	45.6	45.5
Construction	1.2	1.4	1.4
Trans. & public utilities	3.5	3.6	3.5
Wholesale & retail trade	15.4	15.6	15.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.2	2.2	2.3
Services & mining	10.6	11.2	11.2
Government	11.2	11.6	11.7

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982
Manufacturing - Total	11.0	11.3	11.4
Durable Goods - Total	5.2	5.4	5.3
Nondurable Goods - Total	5.8	5.9	6.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$241.50	$245.25	$244.02
Average Weekly Hours	37.5	37.5	37.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.44	$ 6.54	$ 6.49

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

BROCKTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security
Kristin S. Demong, Director

Helen B. Munzer, Director, Job Market Research

Dorothy R. Sullivan, Chief Supervisor

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Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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THE RECOVERY GAINS MOMENTUM

The rate of unemployment for the Brockton SMSA was 7.3 percent for April, a decrease of 1.6 percentage points from the previous month. Increases in employment and decreases in unemployment make for a favorable economy. Gains in employment continued in the nonmanufacturing industries such as construction, transportation, trade, and services. Initial and continued weeks unemployment claims have falled to the lowest level in years. The summer of 1983 will be one of the best summers we've hade in a long time and might be one of the best summers we will have in a long time.....

STORM CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON

This recovery could be one of the shortest in history. Last winter it was predicted that interest rates would rise in the summer. It is now summer and they have indeed risen. The trend has reversed itself and has started a new course. The economy changes very quickly but moves very slowly. The development we see happening now will not effect us until January. They will bear watching.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The new listings of eligible labor surplus areas has been posted. The cities and towns in our area are as follows: Acushnet, Berkley, Blackstone, Bourne, Brockton, Carver, Dighton, Edgartown, Fall River, Falmouth, Freetown, Harwich, Kingston, Lakeville, Mashpee, Millville, New Bedford, Orleans, Provincetown, Rochester, Sandwich, Taunton, Wareham, Wellfleet, and Westport. If there is an employer who feels their area should be a labor surplus area please contact this office.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR MEN INCREASES

A recent news release from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that for the State, New England and the Nation the rate of unemployment was higher for men than for women. This for the first time since program began in 1976. For the State the rate of unemployment for men was 8.3 percent and 7.4 percent for women.

COMPARISON OF THE UNEMPLOYED FROM THE CENSUS AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DATA

The 1980 Census estimated that 135,310 individuals were unemployed in Massachusetts. Active job seekers not working who were registered with the Employment Service in March 1980 numbered 114,209 (84.4 percent of the individuals as of 61,261. The Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) recorded 52,002 unemployed individuals registered with the employment service as of March 31, 1980. This represents 84.9 percent of the unemployed individuals within the Boston SMSA enumerated by the census. Within the Balance of Massachusetts, 74,049 individuals were identified by the Census as unemployed. ESARS data indicates that in March 1980, active DES jobseekers now working within the Balance of Massachusetts numbered 62,207.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Job Market Research Service of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security is pleased to announce the release of a new publication, Industrial Profile: Massachusetts and Labor Market Areas. This report identifies areas of the State with sizeable concentration of employment for each important industry in the state. It also review the relative importance of an industry within an area. This facilitates an understanding of the state's diverse and changing industrial structure. In addition, it highlights industries and areas which may be particularly sensitive to economic change.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983
LABOR FORCE	80,900	81,900	80,300
Employment	74,700	74,300	72,800
Unemployment	6,200	7,600	7,500
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.7	9.3	9.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	349	259	449
Continued Weeks Claimed	2351	2697	3141

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	4555	1561	901	445	INA
New Applicants (This Month)	1209	518	154	115	INA

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Apr. 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	INA
Openings Received	2712

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	April 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	56.6	56.2	55.7
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.4	45.2	44.6
Construction	1.4	1.3	1.3
Trans. & public utilities	3.7	3.7	3.5
Wholesale & retail trade	15.4	15.4	15.0
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.2	2.2	2.2
Services & mining	11.0	11.0	10.9
Government	11.7	11.6	11.7

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	April 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983
Manufacturing - Total	11.2	11.0	12.5
Durable Goods - Total	5.1	5.1	6.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	6.1	5.9	6.4

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	April 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983
Average Weekly Earnings	$250.75	$246.89	$246.89
Average Weekly Hours	38.4	38.1	38.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.53	$ 6.48	$ 6.48

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

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Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

THE RECOVERY CONTINUES

The rate of unemployment, with the exception of June, continued its downward slope through the month of July. The increase in unemployment during the month of June can be largely attributed to new college and high school graduates. Even if they had never worked before, once they place themselves in the job market they are classified as unemployed uhtil they gain employment. The continued decrease in unemployment should continue for the next few months.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY

Employment in the city of Brockton for 1982 was as follows. Total employment was 35,163 at an average wage of $14,626. Total private sector employment was 28,658 with an average wage of $14,458. The service sector employed 8,119 people with an average wage of $12,348. The brunt of the service sector is tied into the health field. The health sector employed 5,125 at an average wage of $13,395. This does not include the Brockton V.A. Hospital. The finance, insurance and real estate industry employed 1,561 at a wage of $16,092

The retail sector employed 7,908 at a wage of $8,484, while the wholesale sector employed 1,844 people, paying $7,385 in wages. The transportation, communication and utilities sector employed 2,524 at a wage of $22,794. Manufacturing employed 5,888 with an average wage of $14,813. The shoe industry is still the major component of manufacturing, employing 1,666 at a wage of $13,163. The apparel industry followed with 1,220 employed at a wage of $10,917. Finally the construction industry employed 717 at a wage of $17,194

THE ECONOMY TO BE OR NOT TO BE

The economy, like nature, is balanced on a thin line. It does not take much to move it one way or another. The city of Lowell is a case in point. In 1975 the area was racked with high unemployment and a depressing economy. Then something happened to Lowell. By June of 1983 the area had an unemployment rate lower than Boston. The rise of Wang Industrial and the economy of Lowell cannot be separated.

At present Southeastern Massachusetts is in competition for a state microelectronics training center. An investment of this nature in this area would provide economic benefits for years to come.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

The Job Training Partnership Act, which replaces CETA, will be administered by the state rather than from Federal agencies. Next year Massachusetts will receive $59,191,076 for the training program. The governor will be able to use 22 percent for administration, technical assistance to areas providing training services, incentive programs, and coordination of state educational services. The remaining 78 percent will go to the regional service delivery areas in the state. These areas will decide how they will help to decide what training programs will be offered. The councils will be made of representatives from the Division of Employment Security, welfare department, the education community, community-based organizations and the business community.

NEW REPORT AVAILABLE

Wage and Salary Data for Selected Occupations Boston and Worcester Metropolitan Areas Western and Northern and Ssoutheastern Regions is available at the Division of Employment Security's Research Department.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
LABOR FORCE	82.4	83.3	81.3
Employment	76.1	75.8	75.0
Unemployment	6.3	7.5	6.3
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.6	9.0	7.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	203	276	298
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,336	2,146	2,351

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	2,525	975	502	359	NA
New Applicants ..... (This Month)	1,092	450	77	150	NA

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	July 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	3,623
Openings Received	NA

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	55.1	57.1	57.0
Nonmanufacturing - Total	44.4	45.9	45.9
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.5
Trans. & public utilities	3.6	3.8	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.5	15.7	15.6
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.3	2.3	2.2
Services & mining	10.6	10.9	11.1
Government	10.8	11.6	11.8
Manufacturing - Total	10.7	11.2	11.1
Durable Goods - Total	5.0	5.2	5.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	5.7	6.0	6.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$249.75	$251.79	$245.53
Average Weekly Hours	37.5	38.5	37.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.66	$ 6.54	$ 6.53

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

A STRONG BROCKTON ECONOMY

Of the three major cities in Southeastern Massachusetts, the city of Brockton has the lowest rate of unemployment. Its location relative to to the city of Boston and the beginning of Southeastern Massachusetts has had an influence on its economy.

The city of Boston and the Route 128 area have been an attraction to Brockton residents for jobs for some time. The attraction is probably at its strongest now. As downtown Boston becomes very expensive, more and more companies are moving out to strategically located areas. In our area the city of Quincy has made good use of the land near the highway and near the MBTA stations. The town of Braintree has had tremendous growth from 1971 to 1981. During that time period total employment grew by two hundred percent. Services were up 197 percent, trade is up 84 percent, and finance, insurance and real estate is up 140 percent in employment. The town of Avon has taken advantage of Route 24. Its total employment has increased by 94 percent from 1971 to 1981, and while manufacturing is the largest employer, the trade sector grew by 152 percent. These figures would not include the present activity in the Avon Industrial Park.

The trend in the economy is the movement out of the major cities into the surrounding area. This trend has already had an effect on the city of Brockton. Total employment has grown by 19 percent during the 10-year period for the city alone. Most of the growth has been in the service sector, up 196 percent. Finance, insurance and real estate also increased employment by 32 percent. The big decreases in manufacturing employment appear to be a thing of the past. From 1967 to 1971 manufacturing employment decreased by 22.7 percent, while from 1971 to 1981 it fell by 10.4 percent. Manufacturing accounted for 22 percent of total private employment in 1981

THE RECOVERY IS STILL STRONG

The recovery of 1983 is much stronger than anticipated. The further decrease of the state's rate of unemployment from October to November should take pressure off the local rates. The national rate of unemployment has also been decreasing.

We will probably have a relatively good economy in 1984. The strength of the 1983 recovery and the anticipated federal spending should create plenty of activity.

NEW LABOR MARKET SURPLUS AREAS

The current list is effective October 1, 1983 and runs through September 30, 1984. The cities and towns qualifying in Southeastern Massachusetts are Berkley, Eastham, Fall River, Falmouth, Hanson, Harwich, Hull, Marion, New Bedford, Oak Bluffs, Provincetown, Taunton, Wareham, Wellfleet, Westport. If there is an employer who feels their area should be a labor surplus area due to unforseen economic development, please contact the Division of Employment Security, as they are the qualifying agency.

RECENT DES PUBLICATIONS

The Research Department of the Division of Employment Security has printed the Labor Market Information for Affirmative Action Programs - 1983 for the Brockton SMSA. The information contained in this publication is provided to assist employers who are attempting to meet Affirmative Action obligations.

Another report ready for distribution is 80 Job Opportunities for the 80's. It is an updated and expanded version of the publication High Demand Occupations in Massachusetts - 1981. A third publication is Occupations in Trade, Transportation, Communications, & Utilities-1982, and a fourth publication Job Market Research Products and Services. This last report describes the major programs of this division. All these reports may be obtained free of charge by writing to" Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, C. F. Hurley Building, Job Market Research Publications, Government Center, Boston, MA 02114.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983
LABOR FORCE	82.6	81.9	82.1
Employment	76.3	75.0	75.9
Unemployment	6.3	6.9	6.2
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.6	8.4	7.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	180	187	199
Continued Weeks Claimed	1569	1644	2189

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants					
New Applicants ..... (This Month)		I	N	A	

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Oct. 1983
Openings Received	

1/ Available During the Month

1 At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	56.8	56.3	54.7
Nonmanufacturing - Total	45.5	45.0	43.5
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.7
Trans. & public utilities	3.7	3.7	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade	15.5	15.6	15.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.2	2.2	2.3
Services & mining	11.2	10.9	10.6
Government	11.3	11.0	10.6
Manufacturing - Total	11.3	11.2	11.2
Durable Goods - Total	5.4	5.3	5.3
Nondurable Goods - Total	5.9	5.9	5.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983
Average Weekly Earnings	$246.53	$260.29	$258.30
Average Weekly Hours	38.4	39.2	38.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.42	$ 6.64	$ 6.64

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT PEAKS OUT

The rate of unemployment rose to a level of 8.4 percent in January, up from 6.5 percent in December. Although the increase was substantial, similar increases occurred in other areas throughout the state.

The rate of unemployment historically peaks out in January. With the cold weather, the outside economy (construction, tourism, agriculture,) slow down, and practically comes to a halt. At the same time, manufacturing is waiting for Spring orders and the retail trade sector is in limbo, all of which contribute to a down economy.

However, this year is a little different. The one encouraging sign is that the rate of unemployment is lower than the last January level of 9.7 percent. This gives us what we could call a head start into the economy of 1984. With the lower levels of unemployment, the economy appears to be in a good position when production and consumption start up with the good weather. Signs of this are already beginning to appear. Specifically, the February rate of unemployment declined substantially for the State and the Nation. In addition, first time claimants are also dropping, an indication of a recovering economy.

VETERANS' TRAINING PROGRAM

Unemployed veterans of the Vietnam Era or Korean conflict may now be eligible for government-subsidized on-the-job training under provisions of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983. To qualify, veterans of these eras must have been unemployed for at least 15 of the last 20 weeks, and must obtain a certificate of eligibility from the Veternas Administration. Under this program the government will reimburse employers for half the cost of training eligible veterans for a perior of 3 to 15 months. The jobs involved must be in growth industry, require new technical skills, or be in a labor-shortage occupation. The employer may not lay off a worker in order to fill the position with a veterans. Other provisions of the program require that adequate facilities for training must be available, wages and benefits must be no less than those normally paid, and training cannot be for a position in which the veteran already qualifies. The employer must also certify that he plans to hire the veteran on completion of the training. The Division of Employment Security is cooperating in this program along with the U.S. Department of Labor and the Veterans Administration. Interested veterans or employers should contact their local Division of Employment Security offices.

NEW DES PUBLICATION -OCCUPATIONS IN TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES - 1982

The Occupational Employment Statistics Program is a part of a Federal State cooperative program involving State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's) as well as the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). It was designed to meet the needs of economists, employment specialists, educators, counselors and others for current data on employment by occupations as well as projected data on employment by occupation and industry. The publication presents the results and analysis of the 18th occupational survey of Massachusetts industries. Data covering these divisions of the nonmanufacturing sector appeared in 3 prior publications - 1973, 1976 and 1979. Each industry is surveyed triannually. Detaled occupational staffing patterns are presented for 12 two digit and 50 three digit industries. Despite adverse economic conditions within some segments of the retail trade sector, overall employment increased by more than 2 percent between 1979 and 1982. The largest single percentage decrease in this sector was the nearly 8 percent loss among auto dealers and gasoline stations. Wholesale trade industries registered a 4 percent growth rate over this same period. The transportation, communications and utilities industries experienced a minor employment loss over the 3 year period. The largest decline was recorded in motor freight transportation and warehousing. Occupational staffing patterns have changes considerably within many industries. These changes reflect the continued growth in automation, new product development, and the strengthening of sales staffs.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983
LABOR FORCE	82.5	83.1	83.3
Employment	75.6	77.7	77.9
Unemployment	6.9	5.4	5.4
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.4	6.5	6.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	326	354	260
Continued Weeks Claimed	2322	1958	1846

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	2887	1127	521	343	211
New Applicants (This Month)	763	277	110	104	67

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Jan. 1984
Openings Received	2063

1/ At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	57.1	57.4	57.3
Nonmanufacturing - Total	46.0	46.1	45.9
Construction	1.8	1.4	1.5
Trans. & public utilities	3.9	3.7	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	16.2	16.2	15.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.1	2.2	2.2
Services & mining	10.8	11.3	11.2
Government	11.1	11.3	11.4

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983
Manufacturing - Total	11.1	11.3	11.4
Durable Goods - Total	5.9	5.5	5.5
Nondurable Goods - Total	5.2	5.8	5.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983
Average Weekly Earnings	I N A	$262.00	$248.83
Average Weekly Hours		40.0	38.4
Average Hourly Earnings		$ 6.55	

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

BROCKTON SMSA

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Evelyn F. Murphy, Secretary Economic Affairs
Kristin S. Demong, Director DES
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Massachusetts Profiles

Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

LOCAL ECONOMY CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

The rate of unemployment fell to 5.7 percent for the month of April. This is the lowest rate since December 1979. Since January of this year, when the rate was 8.4 percent, the number of people unemployed fell 23.1 percent and the number of people employed increased by 2,500 jobs. While initial claims have been erratic, continued claims have had persistent decreases. From February to April, continued claims have decreased by 204 people.

Total nonagricultural employment has increased 2.1 percent in the past three months to 58,600. Manufacturing employment has remained stable. The nonmanufacturing employment gain of 1,200 jobs was led by wholesale and retail trade with a gain of 700 jobs; construction with an increase of 400 jobs; and services with 300 jobs, offsetting a loss of 200 government jobs.

WHERE RESIDENTS OF BROCKTON WORK

According to the 1980 Census, there were 39,853 workers residing in the city of Brockton. Out of the 36,756 who reported their place of work, almost 48 percent of the city's residents work in the city and 57 percent work in Plymouth County. Norfolk County was the recipient of 22.6 percent of Brockton workers while the city of Boston attracted 10.6 percent of Brockton's workers. Middlesex County accounted for 5.4 percent of Brockton commuters and Bristol County 2.7 percent. The town of Stoughton was the local recipient of 1,347 workers from Brockton, followed by that of Quincy (1,105); Braintree (950); East Bridgewater (685); Randolph (609); Bridgewater (408); Easton (322); Plymouth (263); Taunton (215); and 140 to the State of Rhode Island.

WHERE BROCKTON WORKERS RESIDE

We will look now at jobs within the city of Brockton and where people came from to fill them. Of the 33,365 workers in Brockton (1980 census), 52.5 percent were city residents and 75 percent were residents of Plymouth County. Norfolk County residents accounted for 11 percent of Brockton's jobs while 570 people came from Boston to work in Brockton. The number of residents from local cities and towns that work in Brockton are as follows: Easton, 1,416; East Bridgewater, 907; Stoughton, 799; Abington, 670; Taunton, 543; Randolph, 473; Middleboro, 463; Avon, 420; Quincy, 319; and residents of the State of Rhode Island, 132.

BROCKTON RESIDENTS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS

Further information from the 1980 U. S. Census reveals the occupations of the employed residents of Brockton, 16 years of age and over. White collar workers accounted for 50.6 percent of the employed, blue collar workers 34.6 percent and service workers 14.8 percent. A more detailed occupational distribution is executive, administrative and managerial occupations, 8.8 percent; professional speciality occupations, 9.4 percent; technicians and related support occupations, 2.8 percent; sales occupations, 9.7 percent; administrative support, including clerical, 19.9 percent; service occupation, 14.8 percent; farming, fishing, and forestry, 0.5 percent; precision production, craft and repair, 14.1 percent; machine operators, assemblers and inspectors, 11.3 percent; transportation and material moving operators, 4.0 percent; and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers, 4.7 percent.

Female employment accounts for 44.8 percent of total employment. This is comparable with the statewide female share of 44.9 percent. The percentage of female employment by occupational group follows: executive, administrative and managerial accounted for 30.9 percent of the total; professional specialty occupations, 51.8 percent; technicians and related support, 49.9 percent; sales occupations, 47.2 percent; administrative support, including clerical, 75.9 percent; service occupations, 53.1 percent; farming, fishing and forestry, 12.7 percent; precision production, 9.0 percent; machine operations, 45.2 percent; transportation and material moving operators, 15.1 percent; and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, laborers, 27.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	April 1984	March 1984	Feb. 1984
LABOR FORCE	82.8	82.4	81.3
Employment	78.1	77.1	75.4
Unemployment	4.7	5.3	5.9
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.7	6.5	7.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	295	208	298
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,840	2,044	2,275

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	4,695	1,650	889	444	N/A
New Applicants (This Month)	2,597	827	405	70	N/A

JOB OPENINGS 1/	April
Unfilled Openings 2/	
Openings Received	3,139

1/ Available During the Month

april 1984

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	April 1984	March 1984	Feb. 1984
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	58.6	58.0	57.4
Nonmanufacturing - Total	47.7	46.9	46.5
Construction	2.3	1.9	1.9
Trans. & Public utilities	4.1	4.1	4.1
Wholesale & retail trade	16.3	16.3	16.1
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.1	2.1	2.1
Services & mining	11.3	11.3	11.0
Government	11.1	11.2	11.3

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	April 1984	March 1984	Feb. 1984
Manufacturing - Total	10.9	11.1	10.9
Durable Goods - Total	5.9	5.9	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	5.0	5.2	5.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	April 1984	March 1984	Feb. 1984
Average Weekly Earnings	255.58	258.46	257.40
Average Weekly Hours	39.2	39.4	39.9
Average Hourly Earnings	6.52	6.56	6.45

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS - These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

BROCKTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Profiles

Brockton SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING

After four months of straight decline, the rate of unemployment has begun to climb from May through July. The rate may increase through August as well. From May through June, both employment and unemployment increased, mostly due to high school and college graduates entering the job market. When persons enter the job market, they are classified as unemployed until they find a job. From May to July, manufacturing shutdowns shrank levels of employment by 300 jobs. The employment decrease combined with the new entrants increased the level of unemployment to 5.5 percent in July.

Claims information supports the increase in unemployment numbers. The mark of 173 initial claims set in May was the low point of this year. Since May, initial claims have climbed through June and July to a level of 200. The high point for the year in initial claims was in January with a level of 326. Continued claims have increased by 427 after reaching 1,531 claims in May, the low point for the year. The highest level for continued claims also occurred in January with a count of 2,322 continued claims. Although there have been some increases in the rate of unemployment, they can be interpreted as normal seasonal increases. The peak time of the year for Brockton SMSA employment is during the months of November and December. In July of last year the rate of unemployment was 7.6 percent, 2.1 percentage points higher than it is right now.

RECOVERY FROM THE 1982 RECESSION

The economy of the Brockton SMSA has experienced considerable growth. Indeed May's unemployment rate of 4.6 percent surpasses the previous low level of 4.8 percent in December of 1980. Of the ten major labor market areas, the Brockton SMSA had the highest rate of employment growth between the fourth quarters of 1981 and 1983. Covered employment grew by 6.0 percent or 4,158 jobs. Only the Lowell Labor Market Area with a growth rate of 13.9 percent adding 10,895 new jobs surpassed the Brockton SMSA.

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE WORK DECREASES SEASONALLY

Total nonfarm employment in the Brockton SMSA rose to a yearly high in June, an increase of 3.9 percent over January of this year. From June to July employment decreased by 1,600 positions with manufacturing decreasing by 400 and nonmanufacturing by 1,200. Construction was the only sector of nonmenufacturing to have gains in employment (+200), while the other sectors showed losses. A seasonal decline of 600 jobs was experienced in the government division, 100 less jobs than the job loss between June and July 1983. Transportation and Public Utilities decreased by 300 jobs, the same monthly decline as experienced in 1983. Wholesale and Retail Trade had the same over-the-month job loss (300 jobs)as in 1983.

OCCUPATIONAL WAGES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has published a wage report on similar occupations for 23 different sections of the country including Southeast Mass. The average straight-time hourly earnings for certail occupations were: Secretaries, $6.57; Typists, $4.86; File Clerks, $4.37; Key Entry Operators, $4.94; Computer Operators, $7.19; Drafters, $7.56; Electronic Techincians, $9.26; Maintenance Carpenters, $7.84; Maintenance Mechanics, (Machinery), $8.29; Tool and Die Makers, $8.61; Truck Drivers, $9.98; Shipping Packers, $4.99; Forklift Operators, $7.21; Guards, $3.82; and Janitors, $5.60. When using this data, one must keep in mind that these are wages of people on the job as opposed to starting wages.

JOBS INCREASE IN CITY OF BROCKTON

Annual average covered employment in the City of Brockton increased 1.7 percent to 35,756 between 1982 and 1983. Services grew by 5 percent and accounted for 29.1 percent of private sector employment in 1983. Retail Trade which grew by 3.2 percent accounted for 27.9 percent of private sector employment in 1983.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984
LABOR FORCE	83.2	83.4	82.2
Employment	78.6	78.9	78.4
Unemployment	4.6	4.5	3.8
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.5	5.3	4.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	200	187	173
Continued Weeks Claimed	1958	1591	1531

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	2198	826	460	285	191
New Applicants (This Month)	989	443	103	154	87

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1	July 1984
Openings Received	702

1/ At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	57.6	59.2	59.0
Nonmanufacturing - Total	47.2	48.4	48.3
Construction	2.8	2.6	2.5
Trans & Public utilities	4.0	4.3	4.2
Wholesale & retail trade	16.8	17.0	16.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.1	2.2	2.1
Services & mining	11.0	11.2	11.5
Government	10.5	11.1	11.1

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984
Manufacturing - Total	10.4	10.8	10.7
Durable Goods - Total	5.6	5.8	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	4.8	5.0	4.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984
Average Weekly Earnings	$253.11	$258.59	$261.62
Average Weekly Hours	39.0	39.3	39.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.49	$ 6.58	$ 6.59

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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